The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,407.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 26 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
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" including postage..... " 18 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs 5 6
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay.....	7	Leave Galle	14
" Carwar	8	" Negapatam	17
" Mangalore	9	" Madras	20
" Cannanore.....	10	" Coconada	22
" Calicut	10	" Visagapatam.....	23
" Beypore	10	" Bimlipatam	23
" Cochin	11	" Gopalpore	24
" Tuticorin	12	" False Point.....	25
" Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta.....	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

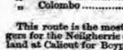
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch, a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Lutchesky, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Bussorah	31
" Kurrachee.....	17	" Fao	31
" Gwadur	18	" Bushire	Jan. 2
" Muscat	20	" Muscat	4
" Bunder Abbas.....	22	" Bunder Abbas..	6
" Lingah	24	" Muscat	8
" Bushire	27	" Gwadur	10
" Fao	28	" Kurrachee.....	12
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrive Bombay.....	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay .....Saturday.		Leave Cochin .....Friday.	
" Ratnagherry...Sunday.		" Beypore.....Saturday.	
" Malwan "		" Calicut "	
" Vingorla..... "		" Tellicherry.. "	
" Goa.....Monday.		" Cannanore.. "	
" Carwar "		" Mangalore..Sunday.	
" Compta. "		" Compta. ....Monday.	
" Mangalore ...Tuesday.		" Carwar "	
" Cannanore...Wednesday.		" Goa.....Tuesday.	
" Tellicherry.. "		" Vingorla.. "	
" Calicut ..... "		" Malwan..... "	
" Beypore ..... "		" Ratnagherry Wednesday.	
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.		Arrive Bombay.....Thursday.	

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to above table on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NEWJEE RHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 8, Bonah Street, 8th December, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOMBAY, (1,327 tons, and 275 H. P.,) Captain A. W. Eyre, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any kind of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

G. J. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st December 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

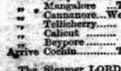
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 31st December next.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship MALABAR, 13 years A 1 at Lloyds, 1219 tons register, R. Pearce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Saloon and Cabins can be seen at the office of

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited),
Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, near the Imperial Hotel.

Good and decent CONVEYANCES, consisting of Broughams, Scrabbles, Phaetons, and Palanquin Shigrams, can be HAD on HIRE on moderate terms, at any hour of the day or night in a few minutes' notice, with safe, steady horses or pairs.

A Saddle-horse can be had on hire by the month.

Also Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large supply have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that usually selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that usually selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and saw Mills and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

Uncarbonized and indestructible pens, straight lay-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket tool-packs, sewing machines (only 1 rupee each), 6 barrelled watch-keys to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners (for two annas), air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill files, tobacco brushes, whips, straws, blacking, corks, silver, glass, tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual salts, spring rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys (self acting), dolls, whistles, rings, India rubber faces, mats, rugs and shivers, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A speciality made of this artic

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers wheezers, scratchers, pens, graters, sharpeners, strainers, strainers, holders, scissors, pens, graters, sharpeners, strainers, strainers, holders, scissors, pens, graters, sharpeners, strainers, strainers, holders, scissors, the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, pleasure flutes, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £58, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Keanard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Keanard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 " Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier ling.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "less Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADLAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BURMAH, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch BOATS immediately to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Pearse will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE DUBASH,
Agents for the Ship Burmah.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our OFFICES from No. 8, Meadow Street, to the Victoria Buildings, Borah Bazaar Road, Elphinstone Circle.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—SHAIK CHAND, a GUNSMITH, begs to announce to the PUBLIC of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital, and is prepared to Repair and Clean Guns, Swords, Trowars, &c.

8th December 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1870.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th December 1869.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were unanimously CONFIRMED at a Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY :—

Proposed by John S. Hurrell, Esq., Chairman, seconded by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq. :—

That the following Special Resolution passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 12th day of November 1869, be and hereby is confirmed, viz. :

"That Mr. James Dickson and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, be and they hereby are appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each."

Proposed by Etchachund Jugjeevundass, Esq., seconded by Tullochchund Manekchund, Esq. :—

That the following Special Resolution passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 12th day of November 1869, be and hereby is confirmed, viz. :

"That the Liquidators be, and they hereby are, authorized to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act 10 of 1866."

JOHN S. HURRELL, Chairman.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th December 1869.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at DON TAL SECOND ROW.—On WEDNESDAY the 15th December instant, at 4 P.M., under instructions from the Mortgagee HUSSON LALJEE and FAZEL LALJEE, given in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, bearing date the 1st day of October 1868, and made between KAZEE ISMAIL bin KAZEE GOOLAM ALI MAHAREE of the one part, and the said HUSSON LALJEE and FAZEL LALJEE of the other part, Messrs. HEERJI AL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of two stories, and the buildings standing thereon, situate on the western side of the said Don Tar Second Row, in the Sub-District of Bhoolehwar, in the Town of Bombay, numbered 104 in the Books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, and occupied formerly by Kazee Ismail bin Goolam Ally Maharee and after by the said Husson Laljee and Fazel Laljee and his other tenants, and bounded as follows, that his to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Second Don Tar Row, on or towards the north by the house of Jaffer Woomer, and on or towards the south by the house of Alabeebee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at his office, No. 2 Forbes Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

G. S. JUDGE,
Attorney for the Mortgagees.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME FANCY GOODS.—On MONDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, an assortment of handsome FANCY GOODS, consisting of very rich large and small flower vases with and without clock and music in domes on stand, large gamonine balls on iron stands of various colours, gilt hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, gilt time-pieces in domes, handsome bed and dining room chairs, and other sundry articles.

Also, on the same day,

The property of a Gentleman, proceeding up-country, A few articles of blackwood household furniture, a cottage pianoforte, carpet, &c., &c.,

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

The Company's supplies of these goods are from the best manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency. Supplies are just to hand of

Beer Mugs and Goblets, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Biscuit Caddies, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.
Butter Dishes, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Cake or Bread Baskets, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.
Candlesticks, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Claret Jugs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10.
Cruet Frames, B. or D., from Rs. 9 to Rs. 70.
Dessert Knives and Forks, &c.s, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
Egg Frames and Steamers, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 10.
Epergnes & Centre Pieces, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
Fish Knives and Forks, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
Marmalade or Jam Jars, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.
Muffineers, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
Mustards, in cases, sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Pickle Frames, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
Salvers and Waiters, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
Salt Cellars & Spoons, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
Sardine Boxes and Tongs, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
Sugar Baskets, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
Tea and Coffee Services, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 3 0.
Toast Racks, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.
Suites of Forks and Spoons, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE:

In handsome Mahogany cases with brass bound and bevilled glass, richly lined with purple satin and velvet; comprehending

12 Table Forks,	6 Egg Spoons,
12 Table Spoons,	1 Soup Ladle,
12 Dessert Forks,	1 Gravy Spoon,
12 Dessert Spoons,	2 Sauce Ladles,
12 Tea Spoons,	1 Sugar Spoon,
6 Salt Spoons,	1 Sugar Sifter,
	1 Butter Knife,
	4 Knife Rests.

	Cash.	Credit.
Of the Plain Fiddle Pattern	Rs. 280	Rs. 300
Of the Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns...	290	325

TABLE LIST.

	Fiddle Pattern.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread, Patterns.	
	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Table Forks, full size.....per doz.	27	0 30	36	0 40 0
Table Spoons do. ..... "	27	0 30	36	0 40 0
Dessert Forks do. ..... "	20	0 22	27	0 30 0
Dessert Spoons do. ..... "	20	0 22	27	0 30 0
Tea Spoons do. ..... "	12	8 14	16	8 18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..... "	12	8 14	16	8 20 0
Salt Spoons, do. ..... "	12	8 14	16	8 20 0
Mustard Spoons do. ..... each	1	2 1	4	1 8 1 12
Caddy Spoons ..... "	0	14 1	4	1 8 1 12
Sugar Spoons ..... "	1	4 1	8	1 8 1 12
Sugar Tongs ..... "	2	4 2	8	3 0 3 8
Ice Tongs ..... "	2	4 2	8	3 0 3 8
Butter Knives ..... "	2	4 2	8	3 0 3 8
Pickle or Oyster Forks..... "	2	4 2	8	3 0 3 8
Toddy Ladles ..... "	2	4 2	8	3 0 3 8
Soup do. ..... "	7	6 8	9	0 10 0
Gravy Spoons ..... "	3	0 3	8	5 8 6 0
Marrow Spoons ..... "	3	0 3	8	3 8 4 0
Fish Helpers ..... per pair	14	8 16	0	18 0
Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... each	..	..	8	0 6 8

GLASS AND TUMBLER COVERS.

PLAIN, to suit Fiddle Pattern.
FLUTED, to suit Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns.

	Plain.		Fluted.	
	Cash. per doz.	Credit. per doz.	Cash. per doz.	Credit. per doz.
Of 2 inches diameter for Sherries.....	Rs. a. 22 8	Rs. a. 25 0	Rs. a. 27 0	Rs. a. 30 0
" 2½ " " " Ports & Hocks	27 0	30 0	32 0	36 0
" 2 " " " Clarets	32 0	36 0	36 0	40 0
" 3½ " " " Champagnes.. or Beers ...	36 0	40 0	42 0	48 0
" 4½ " " " Pop and Soda Waters	42 0	48 0	48 0	54 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of TRIGUMDASS JUGGONNATH, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BALGOVUNDASS HURGOVUNDASS, and NUTHOOBHOY HURJEEVUNDASS, } Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Applicants have applied for PROBATE of the WILL of the abovenamed TESTATOR. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1869.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to SELL FOREIGN LIQUORS in the FAIR at MHYJEE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Second Assistant Magistrate at Julgaum, on the 20th December 1869.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, Camp Julgaum, 1st December 1869

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

	First Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez.....Rs. 550		Rs. 350
" Marseilles 700		450
" Southampton 720		" 450

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has THIS DAY been made by the Directors, payable to us, at the Office of the Company, on the 10th January 1870.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company is now prepared to undertake the PRESSING of COTTON or other Produce on usual terms. The Engines and Machinery have been lately thoroughly repaired and improved, and Shippers are reminded that the Patent Bobs of the Company compare favourably in measurement with any other Press in Bombay, a matter of great importance to Shippers per Overland route.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

THE FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Clause 34 of the Articles of Association of the abovementioned Company, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the Eleventh day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, in consideration of his valuable services, on his retirement from the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

NOTICE is also given, that immediately after the Meeting, at the same place, the following Special Resolutions, pursuant to a Requisition signed by more than twenty Shareholders, holding in the aggregate more than one-fourth of the Shares in the Company, will be proposed :—

That Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled.

If the above Resolution should be passed, then for the purpose of proposing Resolutions to the following effect in substitution thereof :—

That the partners for the time being of the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and as such Secretaries and Treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company.

And to fix the remuneration of the Secretaries and Treasurers

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to MONDAY, 27th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. B. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. SELVERSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870 :—

Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rodong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Ghee, Rice, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. F. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer CORMORANDEL, of 1220 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 13th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, to SUPPLY a STEAMER or SAILING VESSEL (in the event of a Sailing Vessel being tendered she will be towed each way) for the CONVEYANCE of TROOPS HENCE to KURRACHEE to be discharged at Bombay on the completion of the above duty.

2. Tenders should specify a lump for Steam or Sailing Vessel tendered.

3. Pittings, Provisions, Coal, and Water will be provided by Government, all Tanks and Casks on board the Vessel to be made available if required. Tenders should specify to what extent this Establishment is to be available, and to be clear and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owner.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be ballasted and ready for final survey on the 21th, starting on the 27th idem.

5. The Agents for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch; its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELLAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been appointed commissioners with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but if we have the honor to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Vehicle and Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Oranges, Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Braggs ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SLIGHT inquiry for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,725 and 1,335 for 15th January time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of ea.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Last dates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,00	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,555
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	693½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,350
20,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,00	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	126
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,675
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
15,000	120	all	Nil	Prem Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,260
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,950
200	1,000	all	10 p.ct.	Bombay United	740
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
9,0	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,575
750	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	60	Manockji Petit's	705
2,300	2,000	all	...	Oriental	1,240
900	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£2	98¾	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	537
...	£20	20	1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£	44	2	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	10	1	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£1	19	5	do.	Do. New Shares	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,800	35 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
250	2,000	1,100	60 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	500	85	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	5-0
...	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8 8-0
300	2,000	all	90	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	0-5
800	1,000	all	100	Colaba Press Co	9,000
250	2,000	all	...	Kaisi India Press Co	1,125
150	2,000	all	100	Fort Press Co.	2,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	1,800
200	2,000	all	240 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	7,500	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'd'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	...	Kirkeebee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	800	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	555
2,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	125		Do. China	64
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	25
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	7
1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 1d.
London Banks	1s. 11 1d.	
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2/8s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	22

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	209
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	104
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Horse Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS DECEMBER 8.

Tarleton, Acting Senior Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Tanna.

Adams, Brigadier General, on duty, from Deesa.

Taylor, Colonel, 5th Regiment N. I. I., on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Tarleton, Acting Senior Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Tanna.

Pelle, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kamptee.

Bell, Surgeon, Medical, on leave, to Poona.

Baldwin, Ensign, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 7th Dec. 1869.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British Troops Branch :—

Assistant Apothecary W. Scroggie (No 109), from 95th Foot, to Colaba Sanitarium, vice Assistant Apothecary Fearn, transferred to the Indian Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary A. P. Fernandez (No 178), from general duty, Poona, to 95th Foot.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colaba Sanitarium—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel L. Penn, C.B. Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, vice Captain St. Lart, who vacates under the operation of G G O No 409, dated 24th June 1865.

Captain Stuart will proceed to join his regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Walton, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 13th November, is re-attached to the Bengal Division.

Mr Harington Balfour, is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 11th November.

The services of the undermentioned Junior Civil Servants are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, in order to their appointment to the Punjab and the Central Provinces respectively :—Mr. R. Udny, Punjab, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Central Provinces, and Mr. R. Logan, Central Provinces.

Captain R C. Evanson, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, is appointed to officiate as Town Magistrate of Rangoon, in addition to his other duties, until further orders. A temporary measure, with effect from 5th August 1869. This cancels Notification dated the 30th September last.

The following arrangements are made in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, consequent on the return from leave of absence of Mr. J. J. Higgins, District Superintendent, 3rd Class :—

Mr. J. C. Duff, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment as District Superintendent, 4th Class.

Lieutenant R. W. L. Burrowes, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Class, to revert to his substantive appointment as District Superintendent, 5th Class.

Rao Debeep rahad, Officiating District Superintendent, 5th Class, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant District Superintendent 1st Class, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Police of the Upper Godavery District.

Captain W. G. Carr, of the Madras Staff Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Reverend J. Roberts, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, has obtained leave of absence for six months on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisions of Act XV of 1869 (The Prisoners' Testimony Act) shall be applicable to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. For the purposes of the aforesaid Act, the Resident at Hyderabad shall be deemed to be a "High Court," and invested with the powers of a "Local Government;" and the Deputy Commissioners of the East and West Berars shall be deemed the "District Judges" and their Courts the "District Courts."

Mr. H. B Harington, M. A., Assistant Settlement Officer in Oudh, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh during the absence, on privilege leave, of Maj. I. F. MacAndrew.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. G. W. Kellner, Inspector of Local Offices of Account, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) David Scott Dudgeon, of Infantry, Secretary, Bengal Commutation Committee,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Wright, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—for two years embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Alexander Napper, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain George Brabazon Ponsonby Alcock, of the late 1st Regiment Native Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 28th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years

Lieutenant Charles Bailey Pridgeon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry—for fifteen months.

Surgeon Robert Sandes Bateson, of the Medical Department—for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mein Wilson, of the Bengal Staff Corps Commandant, 1st (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs, with permission to proceed to Europe on the same account in April next for two years, from the date on which he may quit his station.

Ensign Arthur Edward Ward, of the 23rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quarter Master, 30th (The Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 8th September 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. Ensign Ward will rank as Lieutenant in the Staff Corps with effect from the 8th September 1868 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Punjab Frontier Force—6th Punjab Infantry.—Ensign A. G. Yaldwyn, of the 1st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant A. N. Sandilands, appointed Quarter Master.

Ensign F. D. Battye, of the 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant C. B. Norman, appointed to the 1st Sikh Infantry.

Major Henry Coape Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for nine months, with effect from the 10th April 1869.

Captain the Hon'ble Charles James Donald Arbuthnot, of the Invalid Establishment, Commanding the European Invalid Battalion, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain, from the 31st December 1869.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a special case, to re-appoint Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. H. Maxwell, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 8th March 1869, to be Superintendent of the Cossipore Foundry for an additional term of five years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Sieveking, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab.

Mr. V. Rigby, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad.

The services of Captain P. T. Beames, Her Majesty's 11th Foot, temporarily employed as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on survey duties in the Irrigation Branch in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Messrs. G. J. Lynn and H. R. King are appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountants, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the North-Western provinces and Central India and Rajpootana respectively.

Mr. W. N. Shilstone is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Accountant General, with effect from 1st December 1869.

Mr. W. Brereton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr T. Webber, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, having reported his return from leave to Europe, is posted to the Central Provinces.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Sihuntah, 22nd November 1869.

The Field Officer named below will proceed from Shahjehanpore to Benares, instead of to Cawnpore, as directed in G. O. C. C., dated 19th October 1869 :—Major A. Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of their regiments specified :—

3rd Foot.—Captain J. F. Whitworth, 1st Battalion.
3rd Foot.—Lieutenant A. Innes, 1st Battalion.
19th Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. Barnard, 1st Battalion.

Head Quarters, Chumbah, 24th November 1869.

Major R. F. Wetzter, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick furlough to Europe, is posted to Cawnpore for general duty.

Lieutenant A. E. W. Goldsmid, 104th Foot, is permitted to proceed and join the Senior Department of the Roorkee College, and to study therein, from the 1st January to the 1st November 1870.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostance on the 1st instant :—

Major G. A. Wilkinson, Royal Horse Artillery ; Ensigns, C. W. J. Hingston, J. F. Carthew, and E. J. G. Lewis, 62nd Foot.

The undermentioned medical arrangements are directed :—

Surgeon S. A. Lithow, 79th Foot, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 14th Foot at Cawnpore, to proceed and join the head quarters of his corps.

Staff Surgeon J. C. Knipe, doing duty in the division, to proceed to Cawnpore and assume medical charge of the 1st battalion 14th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant V. Wing, (B Battery A Brigade,) to remain at Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 26th October to the 1st November, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Assistant Surgeon A. Lewer, (D Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

16th Lancers.—Major H. D. A. R. Burnell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel R. O'Connell, (14th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain H. Munro, (D Battery 19th Brigade,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant H. St. J. C. Bowen, (H Battery 8th Brigade,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 8th to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. Gammell, to Calcutta, from the 20th November 1869 to the 19th November 1870, on private affairs, to study the native languages.

Captain E. Hoare, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, to appear before a medical board.

Captain C. L. Dashwood, for one month from 1st December, to port of embarkation, and thence to England for fifteen months on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops overland, should his services be required.

Staff Assistant Surgeon G. Smith, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant A. E. T. Trotter, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Captain G. Gilmour, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

77th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Campbell, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Ensign C. D Stewart, to Calcutta, from the 12th November to the 11th December, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. C. Farwell, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 3 th November, to appear before a medical board under the rules of 1868.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.

Under instructions from Government, and in continuation of G. O. C. C., dated the 27th April last, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the submission of a separate Numerical List of all Native claimants who are entitled to the Abyssinian Medal, in addition to the Nominal Rolls of Regiments or Departments, to which they are attached.

THE MEEAN MEER SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that prizes shall be given at the forthcoming Soldiers Industrial Exhibition at Meean Meer for the best essays by Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and men, on the Dress of the British and Native Armies of India. The following is the specification of the prizes that will be offered for competition :—

1.	For the best general essay on the Dress of the British Army in India and of the Native Armies, open to Commissioned Officers of either service ..... Prize Rupees	200
2.	For the next best essay as above ..... ,,	100
3.	For the best essay on the Dress of the Royal Horse Artillery ..... ,,	30
4.	For the best essay R. A. (Field and Garrison) ..... ,,	30
5.	For the best essay Mountain Batteries ..... ,,	30
6.	For the best essay British Cavalry ..... ,,	30
7.	For the best essay British Infantry ..... ,,	30
8.	For the best essay Native Cavalry ..... ,,	30
9.	For the best essay Native Infantry ..... ,,	30
10.	An additional prize to the author of the best essay under headings 3 to 9 ..... ,,	50

The competition for Prizes 3 to 9 will be open to all Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of either service.

Essays on the subjects 3 to 9 will be received without respect to the branch of the Army in which the Soldier may be serving.

The essays must be addressed in sealed covers to the "Secretary of the Central Committee, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Meean Meer," and despatched so as to be delivered not later than the 20th January 1870.

Each writer will adopt some distinctive mark or motto, which should be written at the head of the essay.

In a separate sealed cover marked "Confidential—Competition for Prize Essays," and addressed to the Secretary, the writer will give the name corresponding to the distinctive mark. These envelopes will be collected by the Secretary, and remain unopened until the selection shall have been made by the Judges.

The President of the Central Committee will be good enough to arrange for the examination of the essays by competent Officers, and to make known the result of the competition in the same manner as in the several branches of Industry.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
Liverpool	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
Havre	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta		Rs. 3 0 0 to 3 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Steamer	Kingcome	Cochin, 3rd December.	
Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, 4th December.	
Indian Merchant	Mills	Calcutta, 8th Nov.	
Windsor Castle	Douglas	London, 26th August.	
Stag	Ellis	Bangkok, 4th Sept.	
Belted Will	French	Bangkok, 28th Sept.	
Reigate	Morris	London, 20th August.	
Fatte Salem	Nacoda	Damaun, 6th Dec.	
Mussoory	Urquhart	Bangoon.	
Caroline	Kronhaw	Mauritius.	
Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cutch.	
Amberwitch		Sea.	

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Steamer	Southern Queen	Rickard	Cochin.
	Rahool Hamud	Nacoda	Cochin.

The ship Glenroy, Adley, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 3rd, Asia, s.s, J. Paterson, Calcutta.
Passengers arrived per s.s Asia—Captain Hornsby and a detachment of 38 men, 24 women and 52 children.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of printing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship INDIAN MERCHANT, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and pay Freight to the undersigned. Also to send Boats to take delivery of Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of Consignees.

Captain MILLS will not be responsible for the condition of packages after leaving the ship's deck.

B. F. FIELD Jr.,
8th December 1869. Agent for Ship Indian Merchant.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE FIRST CONCERT WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 15th December, at 9 P.M. Programme hereafter.

Tickets of Admission, Rs. 10 each, may be obtained of the Honorary Secretary.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

4th December 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEASE—December 7th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. George Bease, of a daughter.

DEATH.

EMMETT—December 7th, at Colaba, Henrietta Skrine, youngest daughter of Mr. H. W. Emmett.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—December 2nd, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Surgeon W. H. Harris, M. D., of a son.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—November 26th, at her own mansion, Kilpauk road, Sophia Henrietta, wife of Revd. W. Taylor, aged 61 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

NICOLAY—December 1st, at Meean Meer, Florence Ethel Brownlow, the beloved child of Lieutenant J. W. Nicolay, Bengal Staff Corps.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869.

THE able pamphlet, entitled, "Indian Railways and Indian Finance," deserves the eulogium of Sir Henry Durand, and the attention of thoughtful persons, both in India and at the centre of the British Empire. We are told that it is not properly a Bombay product ; that it may be traced to Bengal—mother of all that is good—in the estimation of her denizens. Indeed, the only defect in the pamphlet which our Gangetic friends can discover is, that it was written and printed in Bombay—facts that seem to detract from the purity of its strain. Instead of being pure Bengallee it is a sort of cross-bred provincial. We should not have been in any way astonished, had we been authoritatively told that the style would have been far clearer, the thought more thoughtful, the suggestions more suggestive, the finance much sounder even than it is, had the able writer plied his pen in one of the palaces of Chowringhee, and had the types been set up in the sacred precincts of Serampore. But, alas, it seems to have been composed—perhaps in "that pretentious Elphinstone Circle"—and to have got itself into print in the profan latitude of Church Gate Street. Yet we may point out a saving grace. As in London, if we remember rightly, there is, or was, a Petty France, so in Bombay Fort there is what we may call a Little Bengal, where no doubt the sacred fire is kept burning ; and should it turn out that the pamphlet was written in that locality, it may prove some consolation to our Bengalee friends.

But wherever, or by whomsoever, composed, it is an able pamphlet, and must command attention. One striking merit of this small but weighty contribution to financial literature is the utter absence of any pretension ; another, the businesslike clearness of the style ; and a third, is the abundance of matter compressed into a narrow space. We do not propose to criticise what we may call the doctrine of the writer, so much as to direct attention to his proposals. It is often, and justly, remarked that from one point of view the finances of India present no deficit, but a large yearly surplus. What is called the ordinary expenditure, leaves, when satisfied, a very considerable residue ; the amount whereof, depending, of course, upon the classification of the outlay, upon the greater or lesser number of items classed as ordinary. Here is a battle-field fertile in conflicts. Perhaps some of these might in future be avoided, time saved, and clearness obtained, were the plan of the writer, to which we have always inclined, adopted in future. He wants a budget which practically drops, at least one of the confusing terms—extraordinary—and would have expenditure classified into ordinary, non-productive permanent, and reproductive permanent works. He would like to see the cost of non-productive permanent works defrayed out of terminable loans at short dates, to be repaid by instalments out of surplus current revenue ; and the expense of reproductive permanent works provided for by loans. In principle these seem to be sound proposals. But it is obvious that if they are adopted the greatest rigour will have to be shown in order to arrest at once the tendency to excessive expenditure, or rather excess of undertakings, caused by the withdrawal of that great check to imprudence, the necessity for finding the money out of revenue within the year. The qualification applies to both kinds of works, because if you raise loans of the ordinary kind, you must provide the interest out of the revenue, while terminable loans demand a sinking fund for interest and principal. The proposal to construct non-productive works out of terminable loans is very attractive ; but it is also a great temptation, and if it should be acted on we shall certainly run the risk of undertaking more than we can justly perform. As mere a matter of account we have long thought that the terms "ordinary" and "extraordinary" ought to be abolished and that the budget should show what it costs to govern, defend, and administer the country, and separately, how much is spent on public works, and how much capital is invested in reproductive improvements. Terminable loans, if they did not lead to an excess of building and digging and metalling, would be a fair method of providing for outlay on non-productive works.

We may also call attention to the interesting speculations of the writer on the purchase of the Indian Railways by the State, and the ingenious plan, with its fascinating results, which he has suggested for the purpose. If his scheme were adopted and his anticipations were realized, there can be no doubt that India would be greatly benefitted at the least risk. Although an advocate for loans, and therefore to be distrusted, he does not belong to the school which, in their eagerness to benefit, at anybody's cost, the land of their adoption, never think of England. He candidly tells his readers that the question of England's liability for Indian debt must be faced ; and warns us against plunging headlong into a career of borrowing without considering that remote but very serious question. Never forget that if through our folly, especially the folly of the borrowing school, we lose India, claims will be set up against the revenues of England ; nor ever cease to remember that no amount of philanthropic love for India will justify any Englishman in exposing his own native land to the risk of having to bear, in addition to his own, the burdens of *this* land, which the courage, justice, and orderly instincts of his people have so materially contributed to make what it is.

IT is time that the want of practical experience, on the part of the Manchester men who are constantly lecturing us as to what we, in this country, should do to improve cotton, should be demonstrated, and the curious absurdities that want leads them into exposed to public ridicule. Nothing could be more ludicrous than the speech of Mr. Cheetham, the Chairman of the Cotton Supply Association, at the annual meeting of the Society, reported in the *Manchester Courier* of the 3rd ultimo, and extracted in our issue of the 1st instant. The part relating to the shortcomings of the Indian Government in cotton improvement matters runs as follows :—

"The Association had pressed upon the attention of the Government the necessity of appointing directors, if only for the purpose of giving advice to the natives and suggesting to them the necessity for obtaining better seeds and better agricultural implements. * * * They had made some slight advance in the question of the railways ; they had given the necessary directions for the construction of new lines, but in the great question of appointing collectors they had not done anything. The committee of the Association had asked that a collector should be appointed on every twenty or thirty acres of land, that he should have subordinates under him, and make experiments in the growth of cotton, so as to show practically to the natives in his collectorate what should be done. The Government had not appointed these collectors, but in particular districts eight practical gardeners had been appointed. He was persuaded that a great deal depended on the seeds used. The ryot grew cotton as his ancestors did ; he never altered his seed or made any difference in it. Four of the gardeners who had been appointed had been at work experimenting with the best class of seeds sent out to the different districts, but he contended that so long as the appointment of collectors remained unheeded and unattended to, they could not expect any great result."

A collector on every twenty or thirty acres of land, with subordinates under him, to make experiments on cotton! Taking for granted that Mr. Cheetham has no conception of what an Indian collector is, we cannot suppose that he is equally ignorant of what an acre of land is. Could anything, then, be more absurdly preposterous than that anyone, letting alone a collector and his subordinates, should be employed on every twenty or thirty acres of land making experiments with cotton ? How does the President of the Cotton Supply Association propose to carry out his idea ? Is the whole of British India (it is presumed Mr. Cheetham knows there is a good deal of India not British) to be turned into an experimental cotton garden ? Are the ryots, the proprietors of the land, to be ousted to make room for cotton-growing collectors ? Who is to pay for this host of officials, and would the revenues of India support the burden of the one hundred-thousandth part of them ? What is the guarantee that this army of cotton doctors will not eventually disagree as to the nature of the remedies to be administered to their patient ? Finally, is it creditable that the president of an influential association, such as that for improving the supply of cotton is, should get up at a public meeting and talk such unmitigated nonsense ?

Unfortunately, Mr. Cheetham is not the only man who exposes himself to the world's ridicule in this way. At the conference of Members of Parliament and others, mentioned in the report of the Association, when it was determined to recommend to the Indian Government the expenditure of £10,000,000 a year for the next five years on public works of a remunerative character, Mr. Smith, M. P., asserted that there was no such thing as wheat raised by irrigation, and Mr., now Sir, Thomas Bazley, in lamenting the backwardness of India in the production of cotton, said that little could be expected until the ryot gave up sowing the crop broadcast and sowed it in drills ! These speeches the writer himself heard and can vouch for. Wheat never irrigated ! Cotton sown broadcast ! Why, hundreds of thousands of acres of wheat are grown with irrigation every year in India alone, and the natives probably used the drill-plough when our ancestors were painted savages, eating acorns in the woods !

ENSIGN W. A. WETHERAL, H. M.'s 49th Regiment of Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

LIEUT. G. W. SAWYER, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 8th King's Regiment, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

LIEUT JAMES PHILIPS, having completed twelve years' service, is to be Captain from the 27th November 1869, subject to H. M.'s approval.

MAJOR (AND BREVET COLONEL) WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE DICK, having completed twenty-six years' service, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 1st December 1869, subject to H. M.'s approval.

A DONATION of Rs. 6,000 has been made by the Rajah of Dhar for the benefit of the famine-stricken people of Rajpootana, and the amount has been devoted to the feeding of 400 orphans at Erinpoora.

"THE Home Government," says the "Pioneer," "has offered that of India 20,000 Snider rifles for the use of a portion of the native army. We hope the Goorkhas, the 23rd P. N. I., and Rothney's Sikhs, will be among the first selected for the honour."

WE learn that owing to the absence of His Excellency the Governor from Bombay, the forthcoming Convocation of the University of Bombay

THE LATE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT KOTREE.

THE Commissioner in Sind, on 26th October, forwarded, with remarks, a copy of a report on the late outbreak of cholera at Kotree, by Major Haig, Settlement Officer, Right Bank Districts; requesting sanction to the expenditure (Rs. 955-3-7) incurred by that officer for the relief of the sufferers; and stating that the disease was fast disappearing everywhere.

Major Haig in his report says he has much pleasure in reporting the services of Mr. Fitzgerald, Deputy Collector. He was one of five Europeans who were attacked by cholera, and was the only one who recovered. Certain sanitary arrangements were required in Kotree. The thinning of the trees throughout the whole town had been already carried out to a considerable extent; but there remained to be done the filling up of some holes in the town and in the European quarter where water collects and stagnates, the carrying out of drainage, and the construction of an embankment to secure the place from hill floods. The report contained the following statement, showing the number of cases and deaths at various places in the Kurrachee collectorate from the first appearance of cholera to the 17th October.

Names of Places.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Kurrachee Town...	199	102
Kotree Town	653	516
Mahjund Town...	327	293
Mahjund Town...	132	69
Mahjund Taluka	23	14
Dadoo Talooka	41	28
Jerruck Town	51	33
Jerruck Suburbs...	37	44
Beyla Talooka	107	107
Khetty Town	57	50
Meerpoor Buttora Talooka	121	85
Shahbunder Talooka...	16	12
Dookra Talooka	7	6
Tatta Talooka	16	11
Ghorobarree Talooka	56	36
Jatter Talooka	25	13
Total...	1,958	1,416

On the report being laid before Government, the following resolution was passed:—"His Excellency in Council has read with much satisfaction the account of the good services rendered on this trying occasion by Major Haig, and the zealous assistance given to that officer by Dr. Roche; and requests the Commissioner to convey to them the expression of His Excellency's high approbation. His Excellency in Council fully concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner on Mr. H. V. S. Fitzgerald and the native officers who are brought to notice.

"It is satisfactory to learn that cholera has everywhere abated in the province; and His Excellency in Council trusts that the sanitary arrangements proposed to be carried out at Kotree may prove to be of material benefit to the town.

"The expenditure incurred is sanctioned, and should be debited to the head indicated by the Accountant General."

CALCUTTA GOSSIP.

THERE is still much doubt regarding the approximate date on which His Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is likely to arrive. The subscription list for the illumination of the town goes on slowly but steadily. Upwards of 25,000 rupees have already been subscribed, which is not at all a bad sum to get together in these exceedingly bad times. When the poor debtors confined in the presidency jail can afford to give their mite—the saving of four days' diet money, amounting in all to the sum of ten rupees—surely the fund ought not to lag for want of support. Talking of the poor debtors, however, reminds us that the secretary of the debtors' fund can scarcely be called a poor debtor. If we remember rightly Mr. Justice Phear, when that poor debtor appeared before him in the Insolvent Court, decided that a residence for two years on the civil side of the presidency jail, and the study of life and manners under Doctor Lynch, would perhaps meet Mr. M M. Sain's wishes best.

The scaffolding, which but a few days ago was taken down from around Government House in hot haste, is again being put up as rapidly, with the view of giving effect to a series of most brilliant illuminations. We see it stated that the 1st Battalion 19th Foot has been ordered up from Madras to Calcutta by the Asia to take part in the reception of the Duke. The Viceroy's staff of aides-de-camp has been increased considerably in anticipation of the Prince's arrival. In addition to Captains Stewart and Jackson, who were lately appointed as temporary aides-de-camp, Captain H. M. Bengough, 77th Foot, has been gazetted as an extra aide-de-camp. We also see that the Senate of the University of Calcutta were to meet to-day to consider the propriety of presenting an address to His Royal Highness.

The cry is still they come. Jeypore, Scindhia, and Hutwah, have already arrived, and heaven knows how many more of these native gentry are threatening to take us by storm. And yet, how small do these great ones appear when in the midst of a large European population.. Not one man in a hundred of our restless business-men could tell you their history, or from what part of the country they come. These distinguished individuals will no doubt profit by a visit to the capital —with its well-lighted thoroughfares—its imposing buildings—its gay shops—its many institutions—instructive, educational, or otherwise.

An exceedingly nasty case, without one redeeming feature about it, has been heard before the magistrate during the week, showing to what lengths some men and women will go when once they have overstepped the bounds of prudence, and outraged the laws of society. As the case is still pending, we shall not incur the risk of prejudging matters by any remarks we might make against the erring couple, but our pens are itching to come down heavily on somebody's shoulders.

Up to this present moment the writer of the week is still in doubt as to whether it was the salmon or the haggis on St. Andrew's night that caused the curious sensations which he experienced just as "grilled bones" were loudly demanded. A decided inclination to shake hands with everybody, under the impression that he was "a jol-goo-fel"—a general unsteadiness about the knees, and an extraordinary looseness in the matter of articulation. In a physiological point of view, the symptoms were curious. The dinner may be considered to have been a great success. The viands were all good of their kind, and the wines certainly did credit to the Great Eastern and the gentlemen who composed the "tasting" committee. The speechifying was, if not very brilliant, at least honest, and to the point. No wonder Mr. Wyman wished for the moment he had been born a Scotchman. Scotch lasses—Scotch songs—Scotch warriors—Scotch poets, and Scotch whiskey. Why it was almost enough to have driven Mr. Cameron's tailed men—had they been present on the occasion—to enlist, and become in right earnest Cameronians on the spot.

What a pity it is that the Calcutta Turf Club has not decided that this season's racing should take place in the afternoon. If it be true, as stated by a correspondent, that racing in the afternoon injures the horses, of course there is some show of reason why the old rule should still be adhered to; but when we hear it said, on the other side, that many owners of horses that are to run are in favour of the afternoons, and that it will not injure the horses, we begin to think that there is a screw loose somewhere. We do not believe that at this season of the year the weather is much hotter here in the afternoon than it is on an English course in the middle of summer. And yet there is nothing said about injury to the horses there. We think the gentlemen of the Turf Club might have consulted their friends and the public—and above all—the ladies —and allowed the racing to take place at a reasonable hour in the day time. As a correspondent remarked, at this gay and festive season of the year, we go to bed very late, and getting up at an unreasonable hour of the morning with half closed eyes to witness a few races in a most matter of fact, and undemonstrative way, is not at all pleasant or agreeable.

Our amusements are still dividing the attention and emptying the pockets of the pleasure-loving portion of our community. "Roberto il Diavolo" has been successfully produced at the Opera House, to which by the way the Viceregal party are very frequent visitors. At Lewis's Bouccicault's "Janet Pride" was performed for the first time, and at the Circus the scenes in the circle drew excellent houses. The Magical Pavilion on the Maidan will open on Friday next, under the management of Mr. Louis Frank, the well-known prestidigitator, who appeared some time ago in Calcutta, in connection with Dave Carson's company.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, Dec. 4.

A LETTER from Mr. GLADSTONE, given in another column, shows to what expedients respectable men will stoop to carry a party point. The Premier lately received a memorial against the appointment of Dr. Temple, described as from "a public meeting of the inhabitants of Whitby." Thinking it remarkable that the inhabitants of a remote Yorkshire town should stir in such a matter, when those of towns in the diocese had not done so, he made inquiries into the composition of this meeting, and found that it consisted of 16 persons, all told. Mr. Gladstone mentions this fact in his reply, adding that it appears to him that "the meeting has been, of course unintentionally, misdescribed." Our own information from Whitby is that the meeting was called by public advertisement in the two newspapers of the town, but that nevertheless, of the sixteen persons who attended, six were clergymen, one was a churchwarden, one a Scripture reader, two were newspaper reporters, and one was a personal attendant upon the rector, so that what may be called the audience proper consisted of just five persons.—*Daily News*, Nov. 18.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

THE following is a statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in October 1869:—

	Bullion or Coin Received.		Coined and Examined.
	Government	Merchants.	
Calcutta	10,667	65,52,687	6,78,206
Madras	.....	6,697	.....
Bombay.....	1,176	25,69,151	28,31,198

CASH BALANCES.

THE following is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of October last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

	Oct. 1867.	Oct. 1868.	Oct. 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India....	1,12,35,088	38,35,643	70,21,258
Bengal	1,39,32,377	1,31,60,433	1,23,15,710
British Burmah.....	27,58,947	33,35,616	28,60,133
North-Western Provinces.	1,16,57,881	99,11,432	77,69,293
Oudh	31,77,525	27,34,029	22,97,424
Punjab	85,75,585	90,37,157	93,85,078
Bombay	3,60,18,407	1,00,48,729	1,54,11,165
Central Provinces.....	44,16,379	33,68,197	48,50,639
Madras	1,91,48,363	1,49,81,885	1,71,89,999
Total..	9,09,20,552	7,04,14,121	7,80,69,348

THE PERSIAN GULF.

THERE are no later tidings from Bahrein than that Mahomed bin Khalifa, the ex-Chief, has been taken prisoner, and is at once to be sent to Bombay for safe keeping. The blockade is being resolutely maintained. From Muscat some news of Azan bin Ghias, the reigning Sultan, having been most succesful in an expedition against some of the refractory Chiefs in Taalan: several important towns, of the number of which is Nuzwah, long the forlorn hope of Syud Salim, have, yielded to him without striking a blow. The Sultan is now about to try conclusions with the Boniboo Ali, a powerful tribe in the south, and if he succeeds in that quarter he may be fairly looked on as having consolidated his power. The advance of a Wahabee army from Nejd, to avenge the unprovoked capture of Bereymee, is still talked of, but it seems no nearer accomplishment than it was two months ago. Azan bin Ghias affects to be in no anxiety on that score. There are not supplies enough for a large force; a small one, he says, dare not come. Besides he can choose where to oppose them, and in this he has a great advantage. He has apologized most humbly for the firing on the Clyde, and re-asserted his desire to be on good terms with the British Government.—*Pioneer*.

COMMISSION.

(*Pioneer*.)

WE are all familiar with the form of recantation required even from high places when an imputation is made upon any branch of the British army. Does an incautious general, writing under the vexation of a repulse, venture to imply in his despatch that the failure is due to any particular regiment not having done exactly what it ought to have done, he is immediately called upon to eat his words, and always does so effectually. Nothing could be further from his intention than to impute misconduct to the gallant regiment in question. On the contrary nothing could be more admirable than the bravery displayed by it on the occasion, and although unfortunately its efforts were not crowned with success, still—&c., &c., &c. This is the stereotyped form, happily for the British nation but seldom required. The theory of the thing is that not only must British soldiers always behave as such—it must never even be so much as hinted they did otherwise. And there is a good deal to be said in favour of this mode of dealing with such matters, of which we are reminded by the proceedings reported by the last mail regarding commission to engineers. It must have been an amusing sight to witness the late deputation from the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers to the Secretary of State. We have no doubt that many of the members composing it spoke in the most perfect good faith; but when we notice one or two of the names on the list, we can only conclude that the matter was really looked on somewhat in the light of an excellent joke on both sides, and that the "indignant repudiation" of the representatives of the profession, and the "implicit confidence" with which that repudiation was accepted by the noble Duke, must both be accepted in a Pickwickian sense. We may notice by the way that the institution, equally with the members of the profession in this country, appear to have misunderstood the intention of the now famous notification; the explanation which has since been afforded by the Government of its meaning appears however to have given general satisfaction out here, and we may hope it will equally be accepted by the profession at home. The Government disclaims having imputed any improper motives, or the existence of the practice of receiving illicit gratuities, but it distinctly asserts that engineers are sometimes in England paid by way of commission, just indeed as architects always are. And if engineers are paid by their salaries alone, all we can say is that they are a very badly-paid body of men, for the salaries ordinarily allowed to engineers in charge of English lines are quite inadequte to their responsibilities and abilities. But as to the matter of fact—to say nothing of private letters received on the subject—we think the correspondence in the Indian press would be alone conclusive. A good many of the contributors to it have denied that such a practice exists, but just as many have come forward to assert that it does; and in a case of this kind the verdict, as we lately observed, must unquestionably go on the side of the positive evidence. All that those who deny the fact can prove is, that it has not come within their own experience, and such evidence goes for nothing in the face of other evidence to the effect, that those who tender it are cognizant of the existence of the practice. But besides the evidence of our correspondents, some facts have lately come within our own knowledge, which, we apprehend, place the matter beyond the pale of doubt or discussion. Only a few weeks ago one of the English papers contained a report by the chairman of a railway company, that the chief engineer had resigned his appointment because his claim to commission on certain work had been disallowed. Within the last year the salary of the chief engineer of one of the largest English railways has been raised nearly threefold *per saltum*, on the understanding that he shall henceforward receive no commission or other perquisites of any kind, the plain inference being that he did receive them before. Let us give some instances nearer home. Not long ago an engineer high in the Government service had occasion to order some iron work from England. When writing to advise him of the shipment of the order, the firm supplying it added that the 'back discount' allowed by them was so much per cent, and that he could draw upon them for the amount. He did so accordingly, having first reported the matter to the Government he was serving under, and the proceeds of his bill were duly realized and paid by him into the public treasury. Another engineer under similar circumstances prevailed upon the supplying firm to deduct formally in their bill the amount of the commission, which they had offered and he had refused to take. Still more lately an engineer of high character, in charge of an important work, received an application for custom from an English house in the iron trade, with an intimation that five per cent would be paid to him on all orders they might receive. Lastly, an engineer of standing and good repute, in applying lately for the post of London agent to Government for the supply of engineering stores, offered to undertake the difficult and arduous duties involved without any salary whatever.

In the face of such facts as these, which we have learned on unquestionable authority, it appears to us that the matter is removed altogether beyond the pale of discussion. That the practice exists of paying engineers commission on iron-work or other stores supplied, no reasonable person can doubt. Whether it be a good or bad mode of payment may be open to question, as is that of the commission paid to architects; but most of our readers will probably agree with us that it is not a suitable mode of remuneration for Government servants, and we think the Government did well to make this known distinctly, although the mode adopted for doing so may not have been very happily chosen.

A GERMAN paper tells an odd story of a trick played the other day on a landowner in an agricultural district of Silesia. This gentleman, a Herr Schrei, had a quarrel with a neighbour, which led to a long correspondence, and in one of his letters he greatly provoked his antagonist by speaking ironically of the "Attic salt" with which he flavoured his epistolary style. A few days after there appeared in the local paper the following advertisement:—"Attic salt and other salts for cattle may always be obtained at my farm.—Schrei." This advertisement immediately attracted the attention of a zealous official who was employed in the district to administer the salt monopoly of the Government, and he directed one of his subordinates to go at once to Herr Schrei's farm and search the premises for the salt in question. The subordinate, after going all over the farm and looking in every corner for the smuggled commodity, reported as follows:—"Having learnt from the local paper that a foreign salt under the name of 'Attic salt' had been imported into this district, I searched the house and farm of the farmer Schrei, who had been suspected of the fraud; but no trace of Attic salt was to be found about him."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE COURT FEES BILL.

APPENDED is a Circular dated 3rd December and addressed to all local Governments and Administrations by the Supreme Government:—"The Governor General in Council desires to direct the attention of all local Governments and Administrations to the provisions of the Court Fees Bill which is now under the consideration of the Legislature. This bill will probably be enacted and come into operation from the 1st January next. Arrangements are therefore necessary for the supply of a sufficient quantity of the stamps prescribed in the schedule. The only new denomination of stamps contemplated are those which include fractional parts of a rupee. For these, adhesive stamps might be used to denote the fractional part. There is no stock of adhesive stamps at present in hand specially designed for this purpose, but there is a very large stock of foreign bill and other (adhesive) stamps which might be utilized. When the Act is passed, orders will be issued legalizing the use of such stamps for Court fees, pending the provision of appropriate stamps. At the same time instructions will be given for bringing such stamps to the proper head of account. Each local Government and Administration is requested at once to take the necessary steps for insuring a sufficient supply of stamps being in the hands of the vendors throughout the country. With reference to section 21 of the bill, any additional rules which are required for the sale of these stamps should be drafted and submitted to the Government of India."

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE 39th N. I. were at Calpee on the 1st instant *en route* from Lucknow to Jhansie.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 6.

So far as was known among the best informed in Calcutta, as late as Saturday evening, the earliest date at which Prince Alfred can reach India is the 14th instant.—*Ibid*.

THE 22nd Regiment N. I., under the Command of Colonel Stafford, was in Agra on the 3rd instant *en route* to Calcutta, where it is expected to arrive within the next few days.—*Ibid*.

THERE has for some time past been a good deal of sickness at Mhow. The weather has been cloudy, and fevers and colds were prevalent. On the 29th, however, there was a heavy fall of rain, which it is hoped may usher in healthier weather.—*Ibid*.

DR. J. H. LOCH, Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Camp of the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., Dr. Condon, from Nynee Tal, will officiate as Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore during the absence of Dr. Loch.—*Ibid*.

THE 8th N. I., under the Command of Colonel Shakespear, left Jhansie on the morning of the 27th ultimo *en route* by double marches for Cawnpore, where it arrived on Saturday morning. Arrangements have been made to convey the regiment as quickly as possible to Calcutta.—*Ibid*.

THE *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, a native journal by no means addicted to factious railing, has an article on the "Irregularities and Bad Order of the Police," containing arraignments of the Force black enough, if they are true, to justify a camel in refusing to carry the Inspector-General's luggage.—*Ibid*.

COLONEL J. R. Meade, C.S.I., arrived at Indore on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo on his return from leave to England, and resumed charge of the Central India Agency from Colonel Daly, C.B., who, we learn, proceeds on leave to England, being close on his promotion to Major-General.—*Ibid*.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived in this station last night, and is the guest of Major-General Travers. It is understood that His Excellency's visit is in part connected with the condition of H. M.'s 68th Regiment and settlement of its destination. We believe that it is Sir William's intention to proceed on to Calcutta almost immediately.—*Ibid*.

The latest Accounts from Mandalay, up to date of October 25th, state that, contrary to what has been generally reported, the Panthay rebels are holding their own in Yunan against the Chinese Government. A large force has been sent to oppose them; but far from effecting anything, the Panthays have been able to besiege and get possession of some important towns.—*Ibid*.

THE 2nd Dragoon Guards are under orders to march from Mhow on the 18th of this month *en-route* to Khundwah. At Deolalee it is intended that the corps should halt for four days to enable the white clothing to be washed preparatory to their embarkation on the 1st January. The 1st Battalion 8th (King's) Regiment with the 1st-6th Brigade were expected at Mhow on the 6th instant. The latter would join the head quarters of their brigade; and the 8th Regiment, after a halt of two days, will continue its march to Nusseerabad.—*Ibid*.

THE thanks of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., have been conveyed to Surgeon-Major S. A. Homan, for unwearied exertions in his capacity of Civil Surgeon of Jhansie, during the past season, in which district famine was so severe and disease so prevalent. Surgeon-Major Homan's services have been brought to the notice of the Supreme Government, and we should be glad to hear that the opportunity has been taken to re-consider the recent supersession, among aspirants to the grade of Deputy Inspector-General, of an old and zealous servant of the State.—*Ibid*.

WE do not remember to have seen in either of the journals published in the Central Provinces any allusion to the following episode. We give the facts, however, on excellent authority—that of a gentleman who "writes from personal knowledge of the subject—as follows: Two officers of H. M's 11th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Carey and Lieutenant Baldwin, the one suffering severely from sun-stroke and the other just recovering from a fractured leg, were very recently travelling between Jubbulpore and Nagpore by the Government Dak. When they arrived at the Nerbudda the coachmen and syces placed their carriages on the ferry-boat which was then pushed out into the stream by the boatmen as usual. The coachmen and syces then deserted the carriages (evidently a preconcerted scheme) and the boatmen clamoured for *bakhsheesh*. On receiving none the latter left the boat to its fate. Both carriages (one with a helpless occupant inside) were capsized into five feet of water. The other officer, seeing the danger, had barely time, as his carriage toppled over into the stream, to extricate himself, open the door of the second carriage, and drag his friend out. Their entire property was swept away by the steam, and the loss sustained was considerable. Worse still! To this day they have received no acknowledgement to the representation they felt called upon to make." Such is the story as it has reached us on authority we cannot doubt. Some inquiry is necessary, and we hope it will be made.—*Ibid*.

THE Steamer Asia arrived yesterday morning from Calcutta bringing in Volunteers for H. M.'s 102nd Regiment. A detachment of the 2-19th Foot arrived from Bangalore yesterday morning to proceed by the steamer Asia to Calcutta.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 4.

AT a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Madras held at the Bank's Office yesterday, it was proposed and carried unanimously that A. F. Brown, Esq., of Messrs. Parry and Co's., should be a Director in the room of the Hon'ble J. C. Loch, resigned.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 3.

THE Cup offered at the Soldiers' Exhibition has been gained by H. M. 2-10th Regiment at Secunderabad. They had four first prizes, and gained altogether twenty prizes. The amount they netted by their prizes was Rs. 333.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 3.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE.—Mr. Carlyle has written to Dr. Longmuir, of Aberdeen, with reference to the inscription on the Keith statue at Peterhead, as follows:—"If you know any likely man in Peterhead, I wish you would tell him that the word 'Hochkirches' they have put on the inscription under Keith's statue is an *ugly blotch of error*, much requiring erasure for their sake and his! *Hochkirch* was the village where Keith perished: there is no such place as 'Hochkirchen' the whole world, however will believe. 'Hochkirchen' is worse than 'Peterheadikin'; an *incurable* solecism—exactly equal to '*Alta-Eccles'ia*,' of which you can judge! No remedy but cutting out that EN (at whatever cost) and substituting silent granite."—*Inverness Courier*.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.—One of the most celebrated German Catholic scholars, Dr. Frohschammer, has lately published a pamphlet on the infallibility of the Pope and the Church, in which he expresses opinions far more liberal than those of his co-religionists. He sums up his arguments in the following words: "The time seems to be come for speaking freely on the infallibility of the Catholic, or rather of the already Papal, Church as it is most important that educated Catholics should make up their minds about the value of a dogmatic proclamation, establishing the infallibility of the Pope, by the bishops assembled at Rome in a General Council—that is, by the hierarchical Church itself. As they are subject to error, no declaration of theirs with respect to the Pope can be binding on the consciences of Catholics. Indeed, if the assembled bishops declare so very fallible a Pope infallible they will only prove how vain are their own pretensions to infallibility even when they meet in a General Council. It follows that whatever decisions on other subjects this Council may be led by its loyalty to Rome to pronounce cannot be considered as Divinely inspired. Its encroachments on the rights of states and nations, its denunciations of the science and culture of modern times, are of no authority, nor can its sanction change the heavy burden which Rome has laid upon the minds of the people into a Divine or Christian ordinance."

SOLAR WONDERS.

(*Spectator*, Nov. 13.)

ASTRONOMERS have been revealing so many wonders in the vast globe which rules the planetary scheme, that we cannot yet hope to see the startling results of their researches co-ordinated into a consistent whole. On every hand new marvels are being brought to light. At one time, Mr. Lockyer surprises us by exhibiting the amazing velocities with which the solar storms rage across the blazing surface of our luminary. At another, the energetic astronomer who presides over the Roman Observatory tells us of water within the fierce tumult of the solar spots. The Kew observers track the strange influences of the planets on the solar atmosphere, watching not only the great tide of spots which sweeps in the ten-year period over the solar storm-zones, and then leaves our sun clear from speck or stain, but also the ripples of spot-formation which come in shorter periods, and seem inextricably blended to ordinary observers with the great periodic disturbances. Lastly, Lockyer, Huggins, Zöllner, and Secchi describe the magic changes of form which pass over tongues of flame, projecting thousands of miles from the solar surface.

We have before us as we write a series of coloured prominence-pictures taken by Dr. Zöllner, the eminent photometrician. It is impossible to contemplate these strange figures without a sense of the magnificence of the problem which the sun presents to astronomers. Here are vast entities,—flames, if we will, but flames unlike all those with which we are familiar. And these vast tongues of fire assume forms which speak to us at once of the action of forces of the utmost violence and intensity. The first aspect of these objects at once reaches this, but it is the rapid changes of placed of figure to which the spots are subjected that are most significant on this point. Here is a vast cone-shaped flame, with a mushroom-shaped head of enormous proportions, the whole object standing 16,000 or 17,000 miles from the sun's surface. In the cone figure we see the uprush of lately imprisoned gases, in the outspreading head the sudden diminution of pressure as these gases reach the rarer upper atmosphere. But turn from this object to a series of six pictures placed beside it, and we see the solar forces in action. First, there is a vast flame, some 18,000 miles high, bowed towards the right, as though some fierce wind were blowing upon it. It extends in this direction some four or five thousand miles. The next picture represents the same object ten minutes later. The figure of the prominence has wholly changed. It is now a globe-shaped mass, standing on a narrow stalk of light above a row of flame-hillocks. It is bowed towards the left, so that in those short minutes the whole mass of the flame has swept thousands of miles away from its former position. Only two minutes later, and again a complete change of appearance. The stalk and the flame-hillocks have vanished, and the globe-shaped mass has become elongated. Two minutes later, the shape of the prominence has altered so completely that one can hardly recognize it for the same. The stalk is again visible, but the upper mass is bowed down on the right so that the whole figure resembles a gigantic A, without the cross-bar, and with the down-stroke abnormally thick. This great A is some twenty thousand miles in height, and the whole mass of our earth might be bowled between its legs without touching them! Four minutes pass, and again the figure has changed. The flame-hillocks reappear, the down-stroke of the A begins to raise itself from the sun's surface. Lastly, after yet another interval of four minutes, the figure of the prominence has lost all resemblance to an A, and may now be likened to a camel's head looking towards the right. The whole series of changes has occupied but twenty-three minutes, yet the flame exceeded our earth in volume tenfold at the least. But Mr. Lockyer has recorded an instance of a yet more marvellous nature. A vast prominence extending seventy or eighty thousand miles from the sun's surface vanished altogether in ten minutes. The very way in which Zöllner's drawings were taken savours of the marvellous. We have spoken of them as coloured. They are ruby-red, and so the prominences appeared to the astronomer. The real light of the prominences is not ruby-red, however, but rose-coloured, with faint indications of pink, or even bluish tints. The fact is, that by the new method of observation the image of a prominence is formed by only a certain part of its light. We may say that out of several coloured images of the same prominence the astronomer selects one only for examination.

The explanation of this is worth considering, as it involves the essence of the method by which the prominences are seen at all. When we analyze light with a simple prism as Newton did, we get instead of a round spot of white—that is, mixed light—a row of overlapping spots of different colour. It was only when, instead of a round spot, a fine line of white light was analyzed, that one could detect the absence of images of this line along certain parts of the rainbow-coloured streak,—in other words, it was thus only that the dark lines of the spectrum could be seen. And it was to see these lines more clearly that the slit of the spectroscope was made so narrow and the rainbow-spectrum made so long by spectroscopists. But the observers of the prominences go back to the old method. If they used a narrow slit, a narrow strip of the prominence would alone form its spectrum, which would consist of a few bright lines. But by having a wide slit the whole prominence forms its spectrum, which consists of a few bright pictures of the prominences. There is a green picture corresponding to the bright spectral line called F, a red picture corresponding to the bright spectral line called C, and so on. If the whole set of pictures were formed at once we could see none of them, for there would be side by side with them the blazing solar spectrum which would obliterate them altogether, just as in ordinary telescopic observation the bright sunlight blots out the prominences from view.

But if the observer use such a battery of prisms that the solar spectrum would be very long indeed, and if he admits to view only that part of the spectrum opposite which one of the prominence-images exists, he can then see that image quite distinctly, for the neighbouring part of the solar spectrum is so reduced in splendour that it no longer obliterates the prominence-figure.

In this way, then, the observer selects one or other of the pictures of a prominence, either the red or the green picture, to examine. And strangely enough, it is by no means certain that the two pictures are alike. Rather it is highly probable that they are different, though we have not space here either to indicate the reasons for believing this, or to explain the significance of the circumstance should it eventually be established.

It seems to us that when we consider the real dimensions of the solar globe, we appreciate more fully the wonderful nature of those processes of action indicated by recent researches, than when we regard these without direct reference to the sun's magnitude. How many of us really appreciate the enormous volume of the sun? We read certain figures in books of astronomy, but do we grasp their full significance? There is, however, a simple way of viewing the matter which at once opens to the vastness of the solar globe. If we remember that the earth on which we move, the scene of all those interests which we deem so important, bears so minute a proportion to the sun, that if he were represented by a two-feet globe the earth would be seen to appear no larger than a cherrystone, we see what wonderful processes of action those must be which are at work upon the solar surface. We recognize in our hurricanes the action of nature in her fiercest moods, but the solar hurricanes would in an instant destroy the whole globe on which we live. We wonder at the volcano which lays a whole city in ashes, but our earth would be swept like a mote before the rush of a solar-volcano. We see, lastly, in the earthquake which upheaves a continent the most energetic of all the forces at work upon our earth, but the least of the throes which convulse the solar surface would toss a globe like ours as the waves of ocean toss the lightest sea-drift.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Nov. 13.)

THE Army Estimates, moved last spring, were notoriously regarded as a mere temporary arrangement. Mr. Cardwell had but lately assumed office, had been able to devote but little time to their preparation, and had not sufficiently formed his new ideas, or sifted those of others, to be able to announce any broad or well-defined military policy. Time has now, however, elapsed, and it is almost time to commence the preparation of the Estimates for next year. When they are moved by the Secretary of State for War, his introductory speech will be eagerly and attentively listened to; for there is a wide-spread feeling that Army reform is necessary; and Mr. Cardwell is certainly expected to enunciate some proposed line of administration which may lead towards his dual aim—economy and efficiency.

It appears to us that there is one existing institution of the British Army which interferes more with the attainment of Mr. Cardwell's object, as far as concerns the Guards and the Line, than any other. The purchase system, if really conducted on the principles laid down by regulation, would have but comparatively few evils, although it would still necessitate that an officer who could not purchase would be liable to be superseded by a junior who could. This evil is not, however, so much considered in the Army as by the outside world, for various reasons which it would be now tedious to enumerate. The great evils of the purchase system arise from the supplementary or over-regulation prices paid illegally for promotion by private arrangements between individual officers. The system has long endured, and is now so universally recognised everywhere except officially at the Horse Guards, that it would be impossible for the Minister of War to take such measures as would insure its abolition unless the State were prepared to compensate all officers for the prices which they have paid for their commissions in excess of the regulated sum. It is quite open to argument whether it would not be to the interest of the State to do so, and to reap the compensating advantages. It is quite evident that, as long as officers pay large sums over regulation for promotion, it is impossible to transfer them from the regimental strength to the Half-pay List without causing them to accept, through the want of their own, a commission much inferior in value to that which they have purchased. For this reason it is almost impossible to reduce either entire battalions on the termination of a war, or to reduce the cadres of existing battalions, and a great obstacle to the reduction of the Army to an economical peace establishment is thus created. For a similar reason, if the commanding officer of a regiment wishes to retire, it is impossible that he can do so without enormous loss, unless the step is permitted to "go in the regiment." No selection can be made of his successor; the next senior must necessarily succeed in command, and the happiness and comfort of hundreds of men in time of peace, their lives in time of war, the fate of a battle or the crisis of a campaign, may be thrown into the hands of a man thoroughly incompetent. In these ways the existence of the over-regulation purchase system acts most prejudicially on both the economy and efficiency of the Army. The only valid argument in favour of its maintenance, or, indeed, of the maintenance of any purchase system at all, arises from the great cost which the State must incur to abolish it. It is very doubtful if a purchase system which includes the payment of sums over regulation really accelerates promotion; if it does so in some cases where the bargain is quickly struck, in many others the needful arrangement cannot be arrived at: the step does not go; and the bickerings and heart-burnings which arise from the fruitless negotiation are anything but conducive to the benefit of the corps. The argument that the purchase system insures the presence of gentlemen in the ranks can hardly hold water in this country. Why should the son of the rich city merchant who can pay £16,000 for the command of a regiment be more gentlemanly than the son of the younger son of a noble house, whose sole income is derived from the family living? The purchase system probably insures the presence of the sons of rich men in the ranks, and the wealth of the father is a tolerable guarantee that the son has received a good education, but this is all. It is open to say that the purchase system acts as a filter through which the gentlemanly essence of society soaks into the Army while the dregs are left behind. There are thousands of gentlemen in England who cannot afford to purchase the promotion of their sons in the Army, but who would not compare unfavourably with any millionaire.

The only method by which it appears to us feasible to destroy the over-regulation purchase system, and to destroy its accompanying evils, is one which has been already ably advocated by a well-known military writer in these columns. It can hardly be supposed that the Government is prepared to ask Parliament to grant the necessary sum of money which would be required to compensate at once all the officers who have purchased their commissions. Nor is it necessary to do so. As a general rule there are two classes of officers in the service. There is the officer who has entered the Army more or less as an amusement, without any special qualification for, or zeal in, his profession: he makes an excellent commander of a company, but rarely cares to rise higher. On the other hand, there is the officer who devotes himself to the profession, and aspires to the Staff or to high command. It could not be much hardship to either of these if they were required to purchase their captaincies at a regulated rate. The money paid by the former class would be little grudged; that paid by the latter for the real stepping-stone to professional distinction would not be much more than is the cost of apprenticeship and early training for any other profession. Above the rank of captain all promotions should be by selection, as any one promoted to the rank of field officer must be able to command a regiment; and it is quite as important that a well-qualified man should be selected for the command of a regiment as for any Staff appointment. By the system of selection of captains for promotion to the grade of field officer it may be reasonably hoped that, as all purchase would be abolished above the rank of captain, so the over-regulation purchase would cease below that rank. It would not be worth while for a man to give a high price for a step from which he might never rise; and, as there ought to be no money to be made up, there would not be the least necessity for any officer retaining, his vacancy should be filled up from the subalterns of his own regiment. In this way the purchase system might be modified, and its most vicious effects eliminated. The expense to the State would be only gradual, and would annually decrease; and, by the abolition of over-regulation prices, the Army and the country would gain immensely in both efficiency and economy.

A SINGULAR JAPANESE CUSTOM.

THERE is something wonderfully grotesque in the Japanese mind, with all its genuine force. It appears that whenever the Mikado goes abroad the upper windows of the streets through which he passes are closed and sealed up with paper bands, "so that no one may look down upon him"—not, that is, despise him, but stand on a greater elevation than he. At least, that is the theory in Siam, where courtiers are required to approach the Sovereign hopping, like so many highly decorated toads, for fear their heads should be higher than his. We have refined on all that in Europe, and do our prostrations mentally, it not being etiquette to talk better than Sovereigns, or approach them except in an attitude of mental deference. The Japanese custom was, it appears, observed for the Duke of Edinburgh, as a final proof of the honour in which the Mikado held his English ally.—*Spectator*, Nov. 13.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES,

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, the Member for Frome, made a bright speech to his constituents on Thursday se'ennight a speech full to overflowing of sanguineness and strength. Mr. Hughes believes in the present House of Commons,—which, we may remark in passing, has certainly contrived to attract the confidence of Liberals to an unprecedented degree;—would reform the House of Lords by creating in future only Life Peerages,—a proposal which, among other consequences, would triple the social value of all existing Peerages; praises the Education Bill of last session, and believes in the Bill of the next; as becomes a Rugby boy, exults in the failure of the opposition to Dr. Temple; predicts that before long *faith* in Christ will be the only test,—which is not quite correct as we must also have faith in the *right* of the State to rule the Church, as being the more sacred corporation of the two,—and generally leaves the usual impression that "Tom Hughes" would have made the finest Admiral ever seen. On the land tenure, however, the lawyer side of his mind came out, and he was disappointingly moderate. He would give time in payment for improvements at the rate of ten years' lease for every year's rent sunk in the soil in that way. We fear that concession would not rebind Ireland to the Empire, and that is what we have to do. To stop theft is good, but to found loyalty is better.—*Spectator*, Nov. 13.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL POLICY.

MR. EDWARD WILSON, an eminent Australian colonist, and one of the chief proprietors, we believe, of the *Melbourne Argus*,—the greatest of the colonial newspapers,—wrote a very able letter to Wednesday's *Times* on national disintegration, particularly in relation to the case of New Zealand, in which he shows with great force that the danger of losing our colonies by our present policy is not the chimerical danger which it suits the *Times* to consider it. He shows that the late Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Stafford, had

THE BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Tuesday, Nov. 9, the inaugural banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in Guildhall, where covers were laid for 820 guests.

The Lord Mayor presided, having on his right the late Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, Lady Hatherley, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gladstone, and on his left the Lady Mayoress, the late Lady Mayoress, &c.

Mr Cardwell, in reply to the toast of "The Army and Navy," said,—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—On the part of the Army and Volunteers I beg to return thanks for the compliment you have been kind enough to pay them. Your lordship, in referring to some of the recent achievements of the army in India and Abyssinia, has very justly said that there is no fear of our army rusting even in a time of general peace. Depend on it they will always be ready to respond to the call of duty, remembering those gallant services by which they have acquired their great renown, and ready to vindicate the recognition of them by such great and distinguished assemblages as the present. Military improvement never occupied more than it does at present the attention of the heads of the army. Education, manœuvre, tactics, drill, armament, equipment—these subjects engage the thoughts of the profession. This summer many of our most distinguished officers resorted to the continent of Europe in order to witness some of the operations of the most celebrated armies, where they were received with that kindness and courtesy which I am sure will be appreciated in this country as a proof of a respect entertained by the Sovereigns and soldiers of those countries for the Sovereign and soldiers of our own. A man does not cease to be a citizen when he becomes a soldier in the British army, and you may be assured that, while they maintain the honour of their ancient standards, they will not be insensible to what is passing around them in the world, but will keep pace with the march of modern improvement. (Cheers.) On the part of the Reserve Forces included in the toast, you may rest assured that they are animated with the true military spirit. They desire to conform themselves to the model set before them in the regular army, and to become, in closer union with the army, the defence and safeguard of the country. (Cheers.) On behalf of the Army, the Volunteers, and the Reserve Force, I beg to return my best thanks for the compliment you have paid them.

Mr. Gladstone replied as follows to the toast of H. M.'s Ministers :—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—On the part of my colleagues and on my own part, I return you alike our most respectful and our most grateful thanks for the honour you have just been pleased to pay us in drinking our healths to-night. And be assured that we will comprehend the capacity in which we are here received, each as a free citizen of this city and empire, indulging and maintaining his own political convictions, whatever those convictions may be, never ceasing to recognize the broad and common ground on which we stand as Englishmen alike attached to the laws and Throne of our country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it is a great encouragement to us in the course of our weighty duties to meet you on these occasions. We stand here at the very heart of the nation's life, and in receiving expressions of your sympathy, in being bid God speed by you, we read in these expressions which proceed from you an omen and an indication of a common sentiment which we know pervades the land and we receive your voice as if it were the voice of the kingdom at large. (Cheers.) And be assured, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I do not exaggerate when I state that those who fill the offices which we have the honour to hold, have need, and increasing need, of that encouragement. Whatever the progress of modern civilization, whatever its triumphs—and I am not undervaluing them—this effect at least it has not had, and is not likely to have in our days or in the days of our children, that of lightening the task of responsible government. On the contrary, as the standard of ideas and wants is raised and enlarged, so are the demands on those whose office it is to endeavour to give such shape to legislation and policy as may tend in some degree to enable it to correspond with that elevated standard. Every social exigency increases upon us in urgency and in multiplicity, and, even in moments of extraordinary exertions, we shall always have to rely largely and yet more largely on the intelligent judgment of our countrymen to give heart and energy to our efforts and to pardon and forgive our constant shortcomings. My Lord Mayor, you have been told, and told truly, from my noble and learned friend near me, of that harmony and unity which pervade the minds of those among whom we live, and it is a satisfaction and comfort to think that in this island, of which nearly the whole of us are natives, but one sentiment prevails with respect to the Sovereign, the laws, and the institutions of the country. (Cheers.) But do not let us seek a false consolation in binding ourselves to that; let us but cross the channel towards that island with which we have been so long united in political and legislative bonds, and to which we are bound by all the most sacred obligations, and how melancholy it is that, in the face of this great assemblage, in the face of those representatives of foreign countries whose commendations of us have been so eloquently expressed to-night, we should be compelled to confess that in Ireland, which we have governed for several hundred years, over which we have exercised at every period almost unbounded power, we have not yet fulfilled the very first condition of a civilized and well-conditioned community, and have not yet brought the people's heart into harmony with our laws and institutions. That is the simple fact which leads me to feel warranted in saying that as all Governments must rely on your encouragement and beg your forbearance, we must above all tender to you this requisition. We have been called to office in connexion with that important crisis in the affairs of Ireland, that crisis in which the mind of the people of this country is now addressed more seriously than perhaps it ever was before towards dealing with that problem, and making manful and resolute endeavours to see whether it may not at last be in our power to put an end to that which has been the opprobrium, the speck on the fair fame of this country in the sight of the world for so many generations. In Ireland, my Lord Mayor—We must not disguise it—we perceive a state of society politically diseased, a people of noble capacity, of quick susceptibilities, whose heart, notwithstanding, in too many cases, does not beat with that warm and lively attachment either to the other united country or to the name and voice of authorities by which we so familiarly and so gladly recognise on this side of the Channel. Now, my Lord Mayor, painful as it is to confess it—but I think if Englishmen have a merit it is that they never seek to hide what is faulty in their condition either from themselves or others—painful as it is to confess it, we are bound to confess that even this very year has been marked in Ireland by a sad augmentation of those agrarian outrages which, occurring as they do in a country singularly free from a general tendency to crime, acquire a painful notoriety, and strike at the heart of Englishmen a deadly chill. What may be the causes of the increase of outrage it might be premature and it would be difficult to say; but one thing I know—and I would that I could convey it to the minds of those who are connected with those sad atrocities. Let not those who perpetrate them suppose that that is the path by which they are to attain to success or legislation (loud cheers) for the removal of grievances. On the contrary, every one who lifts his hand to harm his neighbour in Ireland at this moment is not only, as he always was, merely guilty before God and man, but he is, before all things, and above all things, the enemy of the best interests of his country. (Lord and continued cheers.) My Lord Mayor, we are glad and thankful to be cheered on by you in what all must feel to be a noble task, while we do not disguise our inadequacy to its due performance,—namely, the endeavour to give to this country that strength and unity which in a large portion of the community it already possesses, but to which we have still to deplore, in considerable part, Ireland still forms a dread and melancholy exception. For that end we shall labour, encouraged and cheered by the generous support we have received at the hands of our countrymen. (Loud cheers.) Such is our task at home; and one word I must say of our task abroad; for it is among the most interesting characteristics of this extraordinary age that the heart of the human race in all portions of the world acknowledges mutual sympathies quicker and more powerful than have been known at any former time—that strengthening of the tie of interest which grows up from commerce and from speedy and almost instantaneous communication does not end in the creation of wealth, but constitutes on every hand a thousand ties of friendly relations, and, though slowly, is steadily conducting a noble process, establishing in a greater degree than heretofore sentiments of brotherhood among the scattered members of the human family; and therefore it is idle to say, as is sometimes said, that foreign policy is a subject of small interest to England. Impertinent interference, I trust, we shall always avoid—a meddlesome and ambitious desire for influence I trust we shall always forswear; but sentiments of true brotherhood to those countries with which we are united by so many friendly ties every Minister is bound to cultivate, and I would not venture in the face of an assembly of Englishmen to renounce them. Happily, we are dispensed in our relations with the world from propagating any favourite schemes, for the best of all reasons that we have none to propagate; but, without arrogating influence, I think we are bound on very occasion that may offer to make every effort towards composing those differences and allaying those disturbances which may arise in different portions of the world; and I rejoice to think that, on more than one occasion since his return to office, my noble friend who holds the seals of the Foreign Office has had the satisfaction of receiving the liberal and handsome acknowledgements of foreign Governments for the useful contributions he has made towards the accommodation of their relations. One exception, perhaps—one partial exception—I ought to name. It is an exception of the deepest interest. I refer to our relations with the United States. But there is no occasion my Lord Mayor, that I should refer to those relations in any terms except those of peace and concord. (Cheers.) Were I tempted to depart from that friendly strain I should, indeed, be admonished to judge more correctly and to speak more wisely by an event which has happened in the city in the course of the last few days. Your quick associations will outrun my allusions. You will know that I refer to the death of Mr. Stanley, a man whose splendid benefactions—which, indeed, secure the immortality of his name in that which he regarded as his old mother country, but which, likewise, in a broader view, is applicable to all humanity—taught us in this commercial age, which has witnessed the construction of so many colossal fortunes, at once the noblest and most needful of all lessons—namely, he has shown us how a man can be the master of his wealth instead of being its slave. Cheers.) And, my Lord Mayor, most touching it is to know, as I have learnt, that while, perhaps, some might think he had been unhappy in dying in a foreign and, yet, we were his affections divided between the land of his birth and the home of his early ancestors, hat that which had been his fond wish has, indeed, been realized—that he might be buried in America, but that it might please God to ordain that he should die in England. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, with the country of Mr. Peabody we are not likely to quarrel. (Loud cheers.) It is true, indeed, that the care and skill of diplomacy, animated by the purest and most upright feelings, though they have not imperilled, yet have failed to lead to a final issue at this moment the tangled questions of law that have been in discussion between the two countries; but the very delay that has taken place, instead of being a delay tending to anger, has been a delay promoted by kindred good-will and by the belief that the intervention of a limited time may be likely to obviate any remaining difficulty. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I speak with confidence in anticipating that that which the whole world view with horror and amazement,—namely, a parricidal strife between England and America,—is above all things the most unlikely to grow out of this state of affairs. My confidence is, in the first place, in the sentiment which I know animates the Government of the United States as well as our own, it is in the sentiment which we believe to pervade the mind of the people of these two great countries; and permit me to add I have yet another source of confidence, connected with some of those changes which we are witnessing in the age in which we live. I mean this change in particular, that as in every country there has long been, and especially in the best governed countries not only a form of law, but also of opinion that has tended to restrain it, so with the augmenting intercourse of nations there is now growing up what I may term an international opinion, a standard of international conduct higher than the standard which a particular nation sets up for itself, and to which it becomes more and more from year to year as we live necessary that each country should conform consistently with the rights and duties of the whole mass of the civilized community of the world. I know of no change, not even in connexion with railways and telegraphs—I know of no change in the whole of the material and moral developments which we have witnessed in our time more beneficial to mankind than that moral authority of all nations over each nation, and depend upon it there is no greater guarantee for the permanent good order of society. My Lord Mayor, before sitting down I have a task to perform which is in the highest degree pleasing and satisfactory to me. I have to ask this company to drink to the health of its representative chief magistrate. I ask you as citizens of London to recognize both in the person of the Lord Mayor whom you have chosen and in his situation a fitting object for your respectful acknowledgment. And I have particular satisfaction in discharging myself of an office which has been committed by Her Majesty to my unworthy hands. All your memories are full of the great celebration of Saturday, and I have received a special commission from the Queen to state to the Lord Mayor and the citizens of London that no words could be too strong to convey to their minds the gratification which she has derived from the magnificent reception—as she has been pleased to term it—that you gave to her on the occasion of her visit to this ancient and loyal city. I well know how these sentiments will call forth an echo from the breast of every one of you. I rejoice to think that I have the privilege of proposing the health of the chief magistrate of this the most ancient and the greatest corporation of the world, not only on the solemn day of its annual festival, but at the very moment when it has had an opportunity of displaying its loyalty in the best possible form, by rendering homage to one of the best and most beneficent Sovereigns that ever occupied the throne of this or any other country. (Loud cheers.) I give you "The Health of The Lord Mayor." (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in rising to propose the last toast, was loudly cheered. He said,—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I have often been struck with the very disproportionate weight that is attached to different things. I have often observed how light things are highly estimated and important things are passed over with levity. But never has this great truth—for I wish to speak in a tone of solemnity perfectly in keeping with the speeches which have preceded mine—never has this great truth been so deeply forced on my mind as this evening. We have listened to some of the most important personages and the greatest orators of England dealing with different topics. To one has been allotted the army, to another the navy; to another a most excellent and able body of men—Her Majesty's Ministers (a laugh); to another the aldermen of the City of London; to another the Judges; to another the interests of the Bar, and each in their several vocations has done justice to the subject intrusted to them; but if we consider those in that point of view, what a small number of persons they represent—200,000 or 300,000 soldiers, perhaps as many sailors, 15 or 16 Cabinet Ministers, about as many aldermen, and as many judges. But I appear here to speak for half the human race (loud cheers and laughter), and yet I come last in the whole hierarchy that have addressed you. (A laugh). That was perfectly just as regards my own qualifications, but, I submit, most unjust as regards those whom I represent. We live in times when numbers have at least their full weight in Government and in Parliament. I claim for my numbers that I should be put at the head of the list instead of at the bottom of it. (Cheers.) But if we turn from numbers to qualities my case is still more triumphant. You have heard of the march of soldiers and their unconquerable power, but what power of arms can be brought into comparison with the power of beauty (Loud cheers.) You have heard of our sailors, and nothing more than justice has been said of them. But who can spread so much sail, or with so much tact and advantage, as the ladies? (Much laughter.) We have heard of the Bar of England and of their oratory, which sometimes sends you to sleep, but what is that to the influence which keeps you awake? (Laughter.) If time permitted I might go on and point out that there are no better administrators than the ladies, or greater or more careful Chancellors of the Exchequer. (A laugh.) Well, then, I have said that the cause I have undertaken, both in point of quantity and of quality, ought to have the priority, and I will base my argument has been thrown away, I am sure that every one of you will receive with acclamation the toast I am about to propose. I give, as the impersonation of the sex she adorns, and for the grace with which she has presided this evening. "The Lady Mayoress." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, after which the company separated.

MADEMOISELLE TINNE.

A recent number of the *Gartenlaube* contains an interesting and romantic sketch, by Wilhelm Gentz, of Mdlle. Tinné, the female explorer whose tragical death this year was a real loss to science. This remarkable woman was the daughter of an English merchant and of a Dutch lady of good family attached to the Court of the present Queen of Holland. Her father dying when she was only five years old, she was left heiress to a considerable property; and as, moreover, her personal attractions were great, she had no lack of suitors when she grew up, and those of the best birth and quality. But to all she turned a deaf ear. What could be the reason? Rumour, indeed, said that the fair-haired beauty could be insensible to the universal passion, whispered that she nourished a hopeless love to some unattainable prince, and that it was this which subsequently drove her, despairing, into the wilderness. However that may be, two barons are said to have been the causes of their suit to have followed her to Khartum. Her earliest developed tastes were those of an Amazon. She delighted in taming horses, and sought nature in its most savage aspects. Her first journey of any length was to the North Pole. The Queen of Holland gave her introductions to many Courts of Europe, but she was bent on visiting the East, and made her first expedition there when in her eighteenth year. She then traversed Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, and seems at once to have succumbed to the fascination which those regions have exercised over the minds of European women as well as men. But it was not the love of rule which she sought to gratify, like Lady Hester Stanhope; nor was it the gasping desire for health, and the simple human sympathies which bound her to the East, like Lady Duff Gordon; but her passion was to solve the problem of Nile discovery. For this she resolved to turn Africa to the best of her power; adopted the Egyptian dress, surrounded herself with African servants, and engaged a eunuch for her protection. The native tribes of the interior imagined her to be a "lovely white shining light," and the Sultan of Sultans, who, spending freely with both hands, and winning all hearts, came the whole way from Stamboul to visit the inhospitable further limits of her empire." And such is the legend which probably will be handed down among them for as many generations as are yet to pass until the mantle of civilization may have their fulfilment. M. Gentz became acquainted with this singular damsel errant on her return from her great expedition into the territory of the Gazelle River, on which expedition she had the misfortune of losing her mother and her aunt, who in their devotion had followed her on their perilous steps. Her physician, Dr. Steudner, had also died from the effects of the climate; and Mdlle. Tinné, bereaved and dispirited, retraced her steps to Cairo. But she assured M. Gentz that nothing should induce her to return to Europe, and she rejected the solicitations of her step-brother, who actually came from England to Cairo to escort her back. Her desire and intention was to build herself a residence either at Cairo or on the Nile island of Rhoda; and she was very busily occupied with architectural plans of a strange fantastic character when M. Gentz met her for the last time in the Egyptian capital. Her plans of settling there did not meet with encouragement from the Egyptian Government, and it was in consequence of her inability to procure the land necessary for her purposes that she departed in her own steam vessel to visit the African coasts of the Mediterranean. While on this voyage she put in at Civita Vecchia, whence she frequently visited Rome and astonished the natives by her retinue of black dependants. Her project now was to journey from Tripoli to Timbuctoo, for which she endeavoured to obtain the assistance and companionship of the experienced African traveller, Gerard Rohlf, then in Rome; but he had just been engaged to accompany the English expedition to Abyssinia. It was in the wild regions of the Sahara, between Mourzouk and Ghat, that Mdlle. Tinné met her fate. She had intended to remain at or near Ghat till the following autumn, previously to prosecuting her longer journey as far as to the territories of the Sultan of Bournou, living out in tents all the time in hope of recovering her strength. A casual quarrel between some camel drivers of the savage tribe of the Tuaric and her own Dutch servants one morning brought her to the scene of action, when a javelin was thrust through her from behind.

The actual addition to their knowledge which African geographers owe to Mdlle. Tinné was made in her expedition to the Gazelle River. They succeeded in ascertaining the position of the watershed which marks off the basin of the Western Upper Nile in this direction, and obtained vague cognizance of a central African inland sea, possibly larger than Lake Nyanza, situated at about the third degree of north latitude.

M. Gentz's account of his visit to Mdlle. Tinné at Cairo is picturesque and characteristic. When he asked his way to her abode he was directed by the donkey boys, who all knew her well as the "Dutch countess," who made her dwelling almost a hospital for their animals when wounded or sick. The house itself was ruinous from without: through tortuous passages the visitor found himself in a court with three palm trees in it; donkeys sunning themselves on stone steps, negro slaves, boys and girls, lying on the ground, big women from the Soudan adorning themselves with bits of broken window glass, long-haired Nubian hounds, and an old white-bearded Berber who acted as porter. The lady, dressed in oriental mourning habits, and wearing an expression of deep sadness on her countenance, occupied a twilight saloon which had been an ancient harem, with marble floor and quaint eastern furniture. Her most interesting accessories, however, were the eighteen ethnographical specimens, children of different tribes of the interior, who had voluntarily followed her, in order to escape from the doom of slavery in their native homes.

"It was told me (says the narrator) by a missionary who had met Mdlle. Tinné in the interior of Africa that she had often taken up a severely wounded slave on the animal on which she had been riding, and proceeded herself for hours long on foot, wading through deep marshes. Mdlle. Tinné was very compassionate. While I drew (he continues, speaking of his interview with her at Cairo) she sat in Arabian fashion, looking on the ground, and was never tired of telling me her experiences. The great marshy tracts of the Upper Nile regions had recalled the memories of her Dutch home. Again had the endless green flats on which her childish eye reated risen before her mind's eye. But she often felt that she had more than enough of green, and turned with longing to the thought of the yellow, parched-up deserts of the Sahara."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1050 Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
732 Woosung, Bourner—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 12
1182 Mogalla, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 12
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372 Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
428 Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1752 Tythonus, Greene—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321 Tantivey, Picknntney	Aug. 21
434 Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1627 Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 23
1433 Maninstern, Bourne—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 26
737 Moss Rose, Bustin—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 27
1838 Hahneman, Vanuurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215 T-tbye, Evans—e. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
966 Tanjore, McNabb—W Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177 Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435 British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905 Zuleika, Thompsoh	Sept. 8
1594 Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244 John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
703 Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
731 Mars, Hallowing	Sept. 10
1237 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776 Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 10
872 Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
1324 Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245 Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 15
423 G. R. Moole, Kuck	Sept. 15
1253 Rose D'Yorc—G. G. King & Co.	Sept. 16
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouses & Co.	Sept. 20
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1293 William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 23
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—R Scovell & Co.	Sept. 24
1667 Mars, Rutzerling.	Sept. 27
1245 Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904 Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1460 Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 29
1703 Rosina, Hingham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861 Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
435 Eros, B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co,	Oct. 2
1027 Orient, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
900 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
264 Elcnsteins, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772 J. P. Smith, Hutchinson—G. F. Pim & Co.	Oct. 2
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911 Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213 Brimmer, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1109 Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996 Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co,	Oct. 6
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1265 British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1054 May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1458 Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
786 Yokohama, Blinet	Oct. 18
995 Ly-ander, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct. 19
1198 Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285 British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
1292 Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
1299 Theresa, Brown—Dennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
12-7 Canute Eliason—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 20
1492 Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotzier—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
1438 Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 23
1396 Ancient Britons.	Oct. 23
1049 Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1288 Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 22
1300 Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 29
1025 Mallory, Scott	Oct. 32
1365 Ashgrove, Fullerton	Nov. 1
1435 Iron Duke, Parry	Nov. 1
1299 Jane Law, Black	Nov 1
1081 Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1199 Keynon, Jenkins	Nov. 11
141 Orriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23

FROM LONDON.

1166 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
982 P. Somawuttz, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026 Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1170 Enterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
799 Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188 Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 3
512 Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207 Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 9
1144 Lady Andrew—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033 Sam Swendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 14
Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 21
1174 Leaping Water—Bell, Vents and Lucius	Sept. 22
755 Jr. Emperor, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 24
1700 Birkby, Garrett—Stenhous & Co.	Sept. 30
660 Coromandel, Dow	Oct. 5
1196 Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
946 Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 9
678 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847 Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 13
1477 Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 19
935 Kate Winning, Sharkey	Oct. 22
743 Art Union, Mudron	Nov. 2
696 Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 3
886 Chiltern (s), Edington—R. Steuart & Co.	Nov 7
22,000 Great Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Steuart & Co.	Nov. 9
1086 River K ishna, Price	Nov. 8
1094 Proserpine, Brogger	Nov. 9

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1832 Bulwark, Kelley	Oct. 16
1107 Malta	Oct. 22

FROM CARDIFF.

1205 Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
1241 Gloucestershire, Lyle—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 19
504 Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM BASSEIN.

1197 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

T. B. Oand	Sept. 1
544 Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
390 Acacia Henderson	Sept. 9
680 Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
505 Auriga, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
Wolfville—Rennie Scovell & Co,	Oct. 23
997 Plejades, Bellard	Oct. 22
445 Libra, Reay	Nov. 1
1450 British Empire	Nov. 5

FROM NEWPORT.

670 Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

819 Fathe Shaw Allum	Nov. 6
678 Alepny, Fleming—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 10
1341 Her Majesty, Downie—R. Steuart & Co.	Nov. 15
849 Magnolia, Guswell—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 15
531 William Prowse—Brice, Brown & Co.	Dec. 3

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000 Europe (s), Rollaud	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

805 Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
599 Index, Kerr	Aug. 11
941 Mc.enzy, Kerr	Aug. 11
422 Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845 Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 24
768 James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
859 Iamel rahagen, Jurgensen—Kroop & Co.	Sept. 3
978 Norval, Taylor—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 6
1060 Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
Arethusa, Lamont.	Sept. 24
995 City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 27
1910 Jan of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
910 Jane Leech, Smith—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 5
1199 City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700 Flitshire, Berr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1450 Rashela Kerr	Oct. 15
1200 City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 26

FROM HAMBURG.

Hermann Scheldt	Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

997 Peter Denney, Adam	July 26

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania	Mar. 13
Golden Dream	July 19
268 Inniafallen	Oct. 1
Unicorn	Oct. 30
Corsica	Oct. 30
Cymrie	Nov. 3
Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5

FROM BANGKOK.

565 Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15
424 Eena, Brunell	Aug. 30
571 Northumbrian. Piggie.	Sept. 9
540 Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
498 Rapide, Petterson—B, V. & Lucius	Sept. 30
450 Minden, Toubert.	Oct 2
874 Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10

FROM RANGOON.

639 London, Macfie	Oct. 19
645 Hipparchus	Nov. 1
824 Lobelia	Nov. 4
569 Tallula, Gilchrist	Nov. 4
907 Tanjore	Nov. 10
694 O. Theyn, Hashagen	Nov. 10

FROM MAULMAIN.

New Brunswick	Sept. 4

FROM SINGAPORE.

461 Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 12
Bessie, Laughois	Oct 16
159 Viston, Cumming	Oct. 24
571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart Latham & Co.	Oct. 29
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 7

FROM PENANG.

585 Fathe Salam	July 1

FROM MAURITIUS.

890 Nimroud, Bullock	Oct. 7

FROM BOSTON

962 Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM BORDEAUX.

Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
Noel, Bu glat	Oct. 1
Atlantic, Grimaud	Oct. 4

FROM COLOMBO.

Covenanter, Stephen.	Nov. 3

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a Return work published by J. W. Benson, of 33, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

Exchange.

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 3/4
" " 3 " "	1/11 9/16
" " on demand	1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland	1/11 5/16
Circular Notes	1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)
Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James F. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Beilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Holland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Foochow.	Calcutta.
Yokohama.	Bombay.
London.	

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows :—

12 Months		5 per cent per annum.	
6	"	3 do.	do.
4	"	3 do.	do.

In